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A FUSILADE

Of Bullets Fired Into the Wheat Pit at Chicago.

A CRAZY MAN'S MURDEROUS WORK

He Fires Shot After Shot From the Board of Trade Gallery

INTO THE CROWDED FLOOR BELOW.

A Broker, An Operator and a Woman Are the Victims.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE HELPLESS

For Moments That Seemed An Age At the Mercy of a Maniac Sending Death in Their Midst—Cassius Beldin, Who Claims to Be Under Hypnotic Influence Deliberately Discharges a Revolver Into the Crowd. A Panic Results—An Incident More Extraordinary Than Anything Possible From Causes Merely Financial—A World's Fair Visitor One of the Victims.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A panic on the Chicago board of trade was witnessed to-day, more extraordinary than anything possible from causes merely financial. Nearly 2,000 people, brokers and spectators, men and women were held helpless in terror for moments that seemed an age at the mercy of a maniac sending death in their midst.

Cassius Beldin, a poorly dressed and incoherent talking sign painter, stood in the south gallery of the main trading room and deliberately discharged a bullet after bullet from a pistol into the crowded pits on the floor below and into the throngs of World's Fair sightseers in the surrounding galleries.

Three persons were unable to disengage themselves from the confused mass into which all were thrown in time to save themselves from the flying bullets. These are:

Amri M. Bennett, board of trade broker, shot through the neck.

Charles W. Roswell, assistant chief operator of the board of trade telegraph office, jaw broken by bullet.

Mrs. W. W. Lewis, of Titusville, Pa., World's Fair visitor, flesh wound in back.

Bennett was shot in the neck, the bullet ranging downwards, while Roswell received a ball on the chin, shattering his whole face. The man who did the shooting fired his revolver five times. He stood up at the rear end of the gallery and fired twice at the wall, and then, pointing the weapon downwards toward the floor, fired three more times. Bennett fell apparently mortally wounded and was carried into the secretary's room, while physicians and surgeons were sent for.

Thomas Barrett, a member of the board, captured the man and handed him over to the police.

The man who did the shooting was evidently a lunatic. He was a stout man of middle age, poorly dressed. He gave the name of Cassius Beldin, of 365 La Salle avenue, Chicago.

ALL EXCITEMENT.

Business was completely suspended and everything was consternation. Almost before the shooting had ceased, Tom Barrett rushed up to the gallery and caught the maniac. The latter took the matter very coolly and did not seem to realize what he had done.

There was a frantic rush from the wheat pit. Every one succeeded in getting out of range. Commission men with orders in their hands squeezed against each other behind the big bulletin boards. The little smoking rooms at the corners were literally packed with human beings. An insane mob rushing from a burning theatre never crowded more furiously against another than did these boards of trade men as they went down the broad stairs.

In the gallery where the revolver was being fired from not a move was made by any one of the visitors to disarm the crazy man.

TOM BARRETT'S HEROISM.

Tom Barrett, who became the hero of the board by his courageous act in rushing into the gallery, has long been known as an athlete and a man who is not afraid of anything that walks.

"It would have made no difference to Barrett," a leading commission man said, "whether the fellow's revolver was empty or not. I have no doubt, with a loaded revolver pointed directly at me, Barrett was not the first time that Barrett distinguished himself by courageous daring. Of all the men on the board I do not think there is one that is quicker in action or more fearless than Tom Barrett, and I am in favor of him as our next president for the board of trade."

Mr. Barrett modestly disclaimed any special bravery.

"I was standing in the corn pit," he said, "when I heard the report of a pistol. It was repeated before I could locate the shooter, and he was standing in the little gallery under the clock looking over the balustrade. I rushed outside of the hall and ran up the north stairs to the gallery. When I got there, there was nobody in the gallery except the man I was after. All the others had rushed out of the gallery when the first shot was fired. I caught hold of the fellow by the back of the coat and grabbed hold of the empty revolver he held in his hand. He must have been taken by surprise, as he did not make any resistance for about a minute. Then I took him down the stairs and turned him over to Officer Easton, who is always on the floor."

Mr. Barrett is a member of the well known firm of Boyden & Co., grain shippers and brokers.

CLAIMS HE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

"I want to talk to a reporter," said the prisoner to Police Lieutenant Golden, as he was led down stairs in the Harrison street police station. "My name is Cassius Beldin. I am a carriage painter, and live at 365 La Salle avenue. I've been under hypnotic influence for three years. Three years ago a man named Jones hypnotized me

at 229 Huron street. Hypnotism is slow and it has only been a short time since I reached the exalted state. I was in the vulgar state for a long time. I have visited the board of trade frequently. I knew I was in bondage. It has been a struggle for bread with all of us, but when they began to sell my soul in the board of trade I resisted. Before they sold my soul they sold my two children, who are in Philadelphia. I have a wife in Philadelphia, besides 'ro children. We are all in bondage. It is a struggle for bread."

Charles W. Roswell, the Western Union employee who was shot in the mouth, is assistant chief of the operators on the floor. He was standing before the St. Louis wire giving some instructions when the shooting commenced. This did not deter him from continuing at work, but the third shot fired wildly by the man struck him in the mouth and is supposed to have lodged under his tongue. He is married and has a family.

Beldin is a medium sized man about forty years old with a brown moustache. He is slightly bald in front. The man was dressed in brown material such as laborers usually wear.

As the shooting commenced from the south gallery, Mrs. W. W. Lewis of Titusville, Pa., who was in the opposite gallery, started down the stairs. The last of the five shots struck her and she fell fainting at the foot of the stairs. The wounds proved only a flesh wound in the back.

THE FIRST WARNING.

The first warning to the brokers was the cry of a woman who was seated near the maniac. All eyes were attracted by the noise, the hubbub of the traders ceased, and in another instant the shooting began. Every one scrambled for the shelter of bulletin boards and ante rooms, the crowd seeming for a time more crazy than its assailant, before any one recovered from the shock enough to realize what had happened and to take means to stop the work of the madman.

The first to act was Thomas E. Barrett. With a courage and readiness in emergency characteristic of his race Barrett made a rush up the stairs, and throttled the madman, throwing him to the floor, while a bootblack wrenched away the smoking weapon. A scene of pandemonium had by this time set in.

From fighting with the prisoner Barrett now had to fight for him to avert a lynching. Half a dozen of the directors and other cooler heads promptly assisted him and the excited throng was kept back. In the pushing and hauling that followed, a rush was made by the self-constituted body guard of the prisoner and the man was soon hurried into a room.

The maddened crowd ran to the room and the great stairway creaked under its unusual weight. In order to notify the police it became necessary for one of the secretaries to crawl over the heads of men but in a short time a squad of officers arrived and the crowd was driven back.

During the wild scenes attending the capture and removal of the maniac many were slightly bruised and the clothes of some were badly torn.

It all happened just at the beginning of the busy closing hour on change. The two men among the victims, thought at first to be fatally wounded, are reported to-night as having good chances of recovering.

Beldin is a Chicagoan. He lived with his sister, Mrs. A. Williams, a dressmaker, and his brother, T. A. Beldin, a speculator on the board of trade. According to his sister, domestic trouble unseated his mind five years ago when he was divorced from his wife at Camden, N. J. She thinks that he acted to-day under the belief that his brother was being robbed by other traders on change. The man only a few months ago was released from the asylum for insane at Kankakee, Illinois.

GOOD BATTING

Won the Game for Pittsburgh—Base Ball Elsewhere.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Good batting pulled out the game for the Pittsburghs to-day. Attendance, 1,050.

Pittsburgh.....1 2 3 4 1 0 0 0-11 Philadelphia.....3 1 1 2 0 0 0 0-6

Errors, 5 and 3. Hits, 11 and 12. Pitchers, Terry, Carney and Taylor. Earned, Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 3. Two base hits, Bierbauer, Sharrott, Three base hits, Terry, Delehanty. Home run, Smith. Sacrifice hits, Beckley, Van Halten, Terry, Delehanty. Thompson, Sharrott and Boyle. Double plays, Bierbauer and Beckley. First on balls, off Taylor 3, off Terry 1. Hit, Van Halten, Turner, Boyle. Struck out, Lyons 2, Bierbauer, Turner.

Chicago—Chicago 7, New York 2. Earned, 2 and 1. Errors, 2 each. Pitchers, Clausen and German and Petty. Umpire, Lynch.

Cleveland—Cleveland 8, Washington 7. Earned, 1 and 4. Errors, 6 and 4. Hits, 10 and 11. Pitchers, Cuddy and Stephens. Umpire, Emslie.

Louisville—Louisville 6, Boston 7. Earned, 2 and 3. Errors, 2 and 5. Hits, 9 and 11. Pitchers, Witrock and Gastright. Umpire, Hornung.

A Change of Base.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STREUVILLE, O., Sept. 27.—S. W. McConnell, for many years a trusted civil engineer of the Pan Handle, lying here, has resigned to accept the superintendency of the Newport Iron Ore and Copper Company, at Ironwood, Mich. Mr. McConnell laid out the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky railroad, and was in charge of Gould's tunnel and of the New Cumberland branch.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Paid admissions at the World's Fair yesterday, 195,801.

Maryland Democrats yesterday declared for revision, endorsed the President's financial policy, and nominated Marion DeKalb Smith for state comptroller.

Nicholas Mangle, of Butler, Pa., bought some bogus gold dust of some bunco man yesterday and is now \$4,315 poorer than he was before he met the sleek gentlemen.

Regarding the Van Alen matter, ex-Secretary Whitney makes public a letter written by President Cleveland in June in which he denies that Van Alen purchased his appointment as minister to Italy.

While Indiana day was being celebrated at the World's Fair yesterday a great crowd was massed during ex-President Harrison's speech. A panic started and General Harrison's coolness in directing matters averted serious consequences.

ARGENTINE REBELLION.

General Pelligrini Recaptures Tucuman. A Fight off the Coast.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 27.—General Pelligrini, at the head of the government troops, has recaptured the city of Tucuman. The insurgent forces made only a feeble resistance. After half a hour's fighting they fled. Pelligrini and his staff and 1,500 infantry marched to the building where the junta was sitting. All the members were taken prisoners and locked under a strong military guard.

A smart fight took place off the coast to-day between the government squadron and the torpedo boats which have joined the rebels. The torpedo boats made the attack. The whole government fleet bore down on them and boarded and brought back all their crew as prisoners. Several officers were killed.

The states in the northern part of the republic are now in open revolt against Pona's government. The larger number of federal troops have been sent to put down the revolution in Santa Fe and other states which have gone over.

The battle yesterday between the rebel torpedo boats and the government men-of-war was one of the most exciting skirmishes of the kind ever witnessed. The rebels had hoped to catch the government fleet unawares and by making a desperate and combined attack upon them succeed in blowing several of them out of the water. In this they were foiled, for as soon as they put in an appearance the government vessels opened fire on them, and, after a short battle, the rebels retreated with the loss of several men. A number of officers and men on the government vessels were also killed and injured.

The Bombardment Suspended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A Buenos Ayres dispatch to the World says: The bombardment of Rio de Janeiro, which began Saturday, has been suspended.

Soon after the bombardment began the foreign warships in the harbor hoisted signals signifying their desire that the fire should cease. The signals were recognized by Admiral Mellos and the latest news is that the firing upon the city has been suspended pending negotiations.

The Charleston at Rio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The United States cruiser Charleston at Rio De Janeiro last evening. A dispatch to this effect was received at the state department this morning. The message contained nothing regarding the bombardment of the city, nor did it give any information on the situation in Brazil.

GOV. MCCKOIL'S PLEA

To Be Heard Before Him from Being De-nounced by the Barnum Club of Huntington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 27.—The Barnum Club of this city, one of the leading Democratic organizations of the state, and Governor McCorkle have never been at "open war," but the feeling for his excellency. The Barnum Club held a secret meeting last night. They were going to pass resolutions condemnatory of the governor's protective tariff views openly stated before the ways and means committee. Before this was accomplished eight telegrams from the governor, signed by himself, flashed over the wires and at midnight he begged them to permit the club to hear his say about his action. The meeting adjourned until Thursday night to give him a change. There is scarcely a Democrat here to-night who does not denounce him as a full-fledged demagogue and says that he is now playing the baby act.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Marriage of Rev. L. A. Lindemuth to Miss Mary Casselberry.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Sept. 27.—One of the most brilliant weddings Morgantown has seen for a long time took place at high noon at the home of Dr. Casselberry to-day. It was the marriage of his daughter Mary to Rev. L. A. Lindemuth, an old Wheeling boy, but now of Moosic, Pa. The bride was charmingly dressed, and was given away by her father. The ceremony, which was conducted by Dr. A. M. Buchanan, of Morgantown, and assisted by the Rev. J. L. Roemer, of Cleveland, O., was performed beneath an artistically constructed bell of smilax and roses, suspended from the middle of the room.

The attendants were Misses Madge A. Brown, Erna Hough, Lillie Hagans, and Maud McVicker. The bride is one of Morgantown's most accomplished young ladies, and the groom who is well-known in Wheeling, is a graduate of the West Virginia University and later of Princeton theological seminary. The many friends of the happy couple wish them much happiness in their new home, where Mr. Lindemuth has charge of a prosperous Presbyterian church. The couple left on the evening train for Philadelphia.

THE FIRE LADDIES

Of Parkersburg Have a Big Time—Some Quick Work.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Sept. 27.—The city fire department had a big celebration here to-day, which attracted quite a large crowd and caused the business streets to be badly decorated. The celebration brought three fire companies from Marietta. This afternoon a big street parade was the first feature, participated in by eight fire companies and several civic societies.

Two exciting and interesting exhibition runs were made later. The Pony hose company, of Marietta, the state champion, ran over thirty rods with a hand reel, stretched 300 feet of hose and drew water in thirty-four seconds. The city department of this city responded to an alarm, ran two and one-half squares and threw water in thirty-two seconds after leaving the reel house. The horses were hitched and on the street in three-quarters of a minute after the alarm was rung in. The affair ended with a big firemen's ball this evening.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arrived, Lydian Monarch, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.—Arrived, Labra, from New York.

VERY BREEZY.

Most Exciting Day Yet in the Senate Chamber.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE OCCURS

In the Debate on Senator Dubois's Resolution.

THE DASHING SENATOR WALCOTT

Makes a Break Which Brings Mr. Gorman to His Feet.

A REBUKE TO OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Followed by a Red Hot Time Generally—Senator Walcott's Insinuation That Chandler, Republican, and Gorman, Democrat, Are Arranging a Plan to Defeat the Filibusters Brings Out a Scathing Reply from Mr. Gorman, Who Suggests That the Colorado Man Listened at the Committee Room Doors—A Debate Full of Interest and Without Precedent in the Dignified Senate, in Recent Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The day in the senate was the most exciting of the session and the debate most acrimonious. The principal participants were from widely separated geographical sections and of diametrically opposite characteristics. The young and dashing senator from Colorado, Mr. Walcott, breezy and impulsive; the astute and silent senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, conservative and pacific. It is not often that a senator suggests that one of his peers on the floor has listened at committee room doors, or that a senator refers to the motives which influence a brother senator in changing his vote. When, therefore, such a debate occurred to-day the greatest excitement prevailed, and while it lasted was more potent in maintaining a full attendance of senators than a call of the senate.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

A Breezy Time Between Gorman and Walcott—The Senate Degenerating.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—In the senate this morning the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) to postpone legislation respecting federal election laws, finance and tariff until January 15, 1894, because of the senatorial vacancies in the senatorial representation of Washington, Montana and Wyoming, was taken up and Mr. Dubois addressed the senate in advocacy of its adoption. He detailed the importance of the question involved and the interest of these but partially represented states in the legislation engaging the attention of Congress. He had no doubt if the resolutions were adopted that the governors of these states would lay aside every other consideration than that of duty to their states and that the full quota of senators would be present when Congress resumed consideration of the matters referred to in the resolution.

Mr. Washburn, (Rep., Minnesota), inquired whether there was any more prospect of the election of senators from these states if the resolution were adopted than there was now.

Mr. Dubois had not the shadow of a doubt that the legal legislatures would be assembled and would elect senators if these matters were postponed. The people of those states firmly believed that the senate intended to rob them of part of their representation and then pass these laws before they could send senators to the senate. He repudiated that idea but it was prevalent in those states.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., New Hampshire), suggested that the best course to pursue was to postpone the resolution until legitimate debate on the repeal bill was exhausted.

SOME INTIMATIONS.

When the subject was before the senate at the last session it was said that there was a majority of twelve in favor of seating them. When the senate met in extraordinary session and beheld the majority had vanished and the senators were finally denied seats. He made no accusations against senators whom he knew had changed their purpose, their attitude and their votes upon the question. He was not here to make imputation upon their motives. He was bound to presume that they were not influenced by their desires with reference to the silver question, or by their desires to increase the Democratic majority in the senate.

"The senator refers to the senator from Kansas (Mr. Peffer)?" asked Mr. Mitchell.

"I referred to no one, but since the senator has alluded to the senator from Kansas I want to say I honor him for changing his vote and giving his reasons for it, more than I do the senators who changed their minds and votes and gave no reasons."

Mr. Walcott (Rep., Colorado), said it is true that by some sudden and inexplicable change the vote on the question of the admission of senators from those states, underwent a complete metamorphosis, but like many other marvelous changes in the senate in the last few months, nothing could be gained by inquiring into it. Those changes reminded him of the utterance of Sancho Panza, that "Every man is as God hath made him, and often times a great deal worse." [Laughter.]

Continuing, Mr. Walcott said the opponents of repeal knew that the Democratic side of the senate did not favor cloture. On the Republican side, outside of the silver senators, there were many senators who did not favor cloture.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., of Rhode Island) asked whether the senator from Colorado spoke for all the senators who sympathized with him on the silver question when he said a vote could be had on a cloture proposition.

Mr. Walcott said he did not speak for

all of them; he spoke for many, but he was safe in saying that if the senator from Rhode Island wanted a vote on cloture he could have it infinitely more quickly than he could have a vote on the repeal bill.

WALCOTT THINKS HE HAS IT.

If the senate was not cloture, there should not be cruel or unusual hours interposed. The senate was having them now. "We are meeting them fairly as men, and endeavoring to see that this question is presented fairly before the country, but we are not without information that the burden that is not now imposed upon us is to be sought to be made heavier next week. We are not without definite information that an arrangement has been sought to be consummated between certain senators upon this side and certain senators on the other side of the chamber; that it is initiated by the senator who is supposed to be the steersman of so many Democratic senators as have left their party platform and have linked themselves with the fortune of their executive, and led on this side of the chamber by the dominant apostle of protection—two senators who are supposed to belong on opposite sides of the chamber, but who seem now to be sitting very close together."

[Mr. Aldrich, (Rep. R. I.) was occupying a seat directly in front of Mr. Gorman (Dem. Md.).]

"We understand," said Mr. Walcott, "that we are to be met with a demand that the senate shall meet at 11 o'clock in the morning and sit until midnight. What may be accomplished by this sort of pressure I do not know; but in view of the fact that a vote may be had on the previous question I do know that any attempt to harass a body of men who believe the question to be of the most vital importance, and who desire to interpose every honorable obstacle to the fatal step which may be taken, or any means such as the passage of a resolution to compel us to sit here longer hours than gentlemen should be called to sit in a public body and discuss this question are cruel and unusual, and, Mr. President they will be futile."

GORMAN'S REBUKE.

Then Mr. Gorman (Dem., Maryland) obtained the floor. He said he understood perfectly that the resolution of Mr. Dubois was one of a series introduced for the purpose of consuming the two morning hours. That was natural and right and nobody could object to it. It had occurred in the senate over and over again, and would, he supposed, until time was no more. He called the attention of the senators who were indulging in this acrimonious debate to the fact that they were doing that which had never occurred before in the history of the senate. They were doing more to belittle the senate in the eyes of the people of the country than anything that had ever occurred, and he believed the time would speedily come when some of the actors in it would regret their action and would atone as best they could for having brought the senate from a deliberative assembly down to the level of a county convention or a set of aldermen in a city. He had not participated in the discussion and was therefore amazed that the senator from Colorado, for whom he had great respect and fondness, should so far forget the great duty of an American senator as to bring into the discussion matters that did not belong to it; that he should indulge in the insinuations that senators were controlled by improper motives.

Mr. Walcott said if the senator from Maryland would read his remarks as uttered he would find to find the slightest suggestion of impropriety of motive.

"Of course," said Mr. Gorman, "but I venture to say that no man who can read the English language and understand it would have drawn any other conclusion from his remarks."

Referring to the question of the admission of the senators from Washington, Montana and Wyoming, Mr. Gorman said it was one which had taxed the best legal minds in the senate. Not being a lawyer himself he preferred to follow the majority of the committee on privileges and elections. In doing that he voted for the admission of the senator from Montana, as did Mr. Voorhees. There was then no extraneous issue connected with the question, and the senate decided by a vote that the governor had not the right to make the appointment. When the motion was made to reconsider the vote which excluded the senator from Montana, for the purpose of changing the verdict of the senate, Mr. Voorhees and himself at once said: "Doubtful as this question has been, and is now, although we voted for the seating of this man, no question with reference to silver or gold shall be brought in here to change the verdict of the senate. We changed our votes that the record of this great body might remain perfect and appropriate."

A CAUTIOUS REBUKE.

Coming to the reference to himself, Mr. Gorman said he did not believe the senator from Colorado would stand upon the statement that he made, "for I take it that he alluded to myself and the senator from Rhode Island. I ask him if he meant it." And then Mr. Gorman paused.

Mr. Walcott was quickly on his feet. "We have been advised," said he, "that there has been a consultation of senators going on for some days, that the senator from Rhode Island is marshaling the forces of the friends of repeal on his side, and that the senator from Maryland has been marshaling the members on that side who favor repeal, with a view to agreeing upon some further and more vigorous measure which shall compel the senate to sit longer hours, in order, if possible, by that method to force a vote."

"I have been a member of this body for over twelve years," said Mr. Gorman. "I have been connected with it from the time I was twenty-one years of age, but that is the first instance in that time that I have ever known a senator to allow himself or his agents to listen at committee room doors, or, from information received from eavesdroppers of senators upon any subject. It is not necessary," continued Mr. Gorman contemptuously, "to say more of such an incident."

Mr. Gorman said the repeal bill was being managed by one who was venerable in the public service, and was being better managed than it could have been by any man within the sound of his voice. He (Gorman) was content to follow him. Notwithstanding all the liberality and courtesy Mr. Voorhees had shown in conducting the bill, he had never known so much want of con-

sideration to be shown the manager of a bill. Referring to Mr. Stewart's criticisms of the President Mr. Gorman said he was not the mouthpiece of the President. His patronage I know nothing of. I care nothing for it. I neither have it or wish it, but there is no man who has been more careful in using the great power of his office than the present President. If he may be criticized at all, it would be proper to say that he has been so careful of it that he has scarcely done his party justice. [Applause in the galleries.]

ALDRICH HEARD FROM.

Mr. Aldrich denied that he at any time had undertaken in any conference to represent anybody but himself. He intended hereafter, speaking upon his responsibility as a senator and as a representative of a state, to co-operate with the senator from Maryland or any other senator who would save the senate from further humiliation if possible in the eyes of the American people.

Mr. Walcott said he had carefully abstained from the slightest reflection by insinuation or otherwise, upon the senator from Maryland. His disclaimer was made while that senator was speaking and should have been sufficient.

If it was not it was because that which ranked was not the pretended sentiment which the senator from Maryland may have had, that he was misquoted or might be misjudged because of his vote upon the seating of the senators from the three states referred to. It appeared to be because he (Mr. Walcott) had characterized him as one of a steering committee.

"He was quick to recognize that he was meant," continued Mr. Walcott. "I named him not by name. He has named himself. If he is the steersman he should not object to a reference to it from this side."

"I should not rise to reply to his insinuations were it not that he has seen fit to suggest that I had listened at the committee room doors."

"I did not say that," replied Mr. Gorman. "I said if he had taken his information from eavesdroppers who were at committee room doors."

DENIES THE ALLEGATION.

Mr. Walcott said the senator from Maryland knew that he would scorn dishonorable methods. He characterized as untrue the statement that the resolution was introduced to consume time.

"When the senator from Maryland asks us to conduct this debate without feeling; when he asks us to yield to a quick and speedy vote, and the senator from Rhode Island, the great state [laughter] which he represents, having protected in this Congress every petty Yankee notion that has protection, says he will take ever means to secure a speedy vote, so that the country shall not be further humiliated; when the country is overwhelmed with suffering; when the people are sitting by poverty-stricken hearthstones looking starvation in the face, he does not know what he asks."

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the repeal bill providing for a commission of three senators, three representatives and three other persons, to be selected by the President, to examine into the financial condition of the government and the people of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

He Explains How He Stands on the Money Question—No Compromise With Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—In reply to a letter from Governor Northen, asking the President to give his position on financial matters, Mr. Cleveland has sent the following reply:

My Dear Sir:—I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. * * * I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of the people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justify me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States, for the shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work or a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil. * * * I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest in new enterprises instead of hoarding it.

You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money.

Within the limits of what I have written, I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme.

I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law. I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PENNY REPUBLICANS.

The State League Convention Largely Attended.

READING, Pa., Sept. 27.—This city appeared to be full of Republicans this morning but their numbers were reinforced every hour by the arrival of delegates and visitors to the state league convention and long before the opening of the session the streets were crowded with marching clubs and visitors from all sections of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Foster opened the proceedings with prayer. The rules of the Fifty-first Congress were then adopted, after which Henry A. Muhlen